

Campbell Interurban Press

VOLUME 18, No. 11

CAMPBELL, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1912

RANCHERS!

GROCERIES HARDWARE

Ranchers will find our store well equipped to furnish them with the necessities and extras in all departments of the ranching business.

FEED

TOOLS

We Appreciate Your Business

THE STORE OF QUALITY

The Farmers Union

Phone 10 J

Campbell, Cal.,



BRING HOME A BOX

of KING'S ice cream and you won't ever try home made cream again. Why should you? King's cream is made of the best of materials, by the most sanitary methods and is certainly better than the best home made, and cheaper too.

KING'S PARLORS

Jas. Kelley

SELLS

THE MEAT

that's Fresh
Sweet
and Good to Eat

ALSO

HOME RENDERED LARD
Cured and Boiled Ham
Bacon and Sausage

Phone 42 L

Campbell Market

J. C. Lloyd

General Repairing

Horse shoeing \$1.50 and \$2.00

We are local agents for the

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Bicycle

A stock of Bicycle Supplies and other
Sundries carried

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General Merchandise

GARAGE

Pump Repairing

and plumbing

AUTOMOBILE OIL

GENERAL REPAIR WORK

PLOW SHARES GROUND

A. I. CRAMER

HARRISON
AVENUE

Local and Personal

The Campbell Shoe Store for Up-to-date School Shoes.

For Sale: Pears for canning purposes. Apply to Geo. E. Hyde & Co.

The Ideal Practical Shoe for School Children at the Campbell Shoe Store.

E. G. Lanz and family will go to Laguna Creek near Santa Cruz next week for an outing.

T. L. Sharp has returned from his Eastern trip and is again doing police duty about town.

E. S. Williams of Saratoga will deliver the morning sermon at the Congregational church Sunday.

S. R. Weeks expects to go to Redwood City in a few days to follow his trade in a meat market.

While waiting for the price of prunes to go up let the Campbell Realty Company keep them insured for you. 2x

For Sale:—60 Pure Bred S. C. White Leghorn chickens. \$12.00 per dozen. For information call at the Press office.

Jack Fish went to Pacific Grove Saturday for a week's vacation. If he went as a delegate, this section is well represented.

Work on the new packing plant is being rushed to completion in order that the fall packing may begin as soon as possible.

Heald's San Jose Business College is constantly placing its graduates in lucrative positions. Write for a copy of the new prospectus.

C. B. Miracle and Geo. Whitney went to Trinity county last week in the former's auto for a "bear hunt", taking their camping outfit along for pastime.

Miss May Farley went to Pacific Grove today as a special representative of the Epworth League at a rally of that society which will be held there tomorrow.

The Country Woman's Club at its meeting Monday afternoon decided to make a systematic study of Civics its theme for a series of meetings to follow.

Rev. J. F. Wilson and family went to Pacific Grove Tuesday in their auto to attend the Conference of the M. E. Church which is in session there this week.

The property occupied by the Rochdale Co. Commercial Hotel and Press office was recently sold to Mr. Bush, for a price which gives Campbell realty values a very good showing.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Rodeck and N. G. Finley went to the M. E. Conference at Pacific Grove Tuesday as delegates from the local church. They drove over the mountains in Mr. Rodeck's big Mitchell car.

Colored Crepe Tissue and shelf papers at the Press office.

A business training is not an expense; it is a gilt edge investment that pays big dividends. Write Heald's San Jose Business College.

Mr. E. Lisle Keesling spent last Saturday and Sunday at the State Fair at Sacramento where he has some of his Buff Cochins Bantams on exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mills arrived Wednesday from San Francisco to spend their first wedding anniversary, yesterday, with Mrs. Mills' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sturtevant.

Mrs. Sadler, charter member and the first President of the Oakland W. C. T. U. attended the reception of that society Thursday. On her return here Friday she was accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Gaskill who is visiting Mrs. Mary Campbell.

Frank Cutting is suffering from a severe strain in his back. While handling boxes of fruit Saturday he in some way turned about, twisting or straining some of the muscles of the back. Since then he has not been able to be about and he will probably be confined to the house for some time.

It is reported that three G. A. R. men had their pockets picked at San Jose last week. Dr. Cooper, I. Preston and J. M. Butts were the three who went to the encampment from here and we understand that one of our veterans was one of the victims of the hold-up. How about the other two?

Rev. Atkinson returned Monday evening from the regular meeting of Northern California Congregational Conference Board. This was the last meeting of Mr. Atkinson's five year term during which time he has been vice-president and chairman of the credentials committee. According to the by-laws he is not eligible to reelection within the next twelve months.

The Executive Committee of the Santa Clara County C. E. Union met at the Campbell Congregational church Monday evening in regular session. Plans were made for the County Convention of the Union which will be held here October 19-20. After the business session was over a watermelon spread was enjoyed by the thirty-six attending representatives.

At the home of the groom, at 393 West Julian, San Jose, Wednesday evening, occurred the marriage of Miss Laura Butterick of Campbell to Jesse T. Winn. Rev. S. W. Walker of the M. E. Church South read the service. Only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present at the ceremony. In a short time they will make their home next door to that of the groom's parents, in San Jose.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sturtevant and son, Elwood, have returned from their fishing trip in Spring Valley region. The property is controlled by the Snow Lakes Water & Power Co. and Mr. Sturtevant was a guest on the preserve. Mrs. Sturtevant after a half-hour fight landed a 21-inch rainbow trout—on one of her fishing trips. Fishing and boating are superb on the chain of lakes and the party had a most enjoyable vacation.

Several stories are current of the visitations of back yard prowlers in the residence portion of town, in some instances having been seen. In one case mentioned the house was entered but the would-be burglar was frightened away by a noise. As a fair warning to "Peeping Toms", several citizens have said that a dose of the right medicine awaits the first man that is seen prowling about their premises. As one man put it, "God help that man that I catch about my house at such night hours."

Ridley--Johnson

At one o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Congregational church occurred the marriage of Pearl Elma Ridley to Charles W. Johnson.

The church had been decorated with roses, daisies, white geraniums and greenery.

Mr. L. F. Ridley, father of the bride, accompanied her to the altar where the ring ceremony was conducted by Rev. Atkinson, pastor of the church. The simplicity of the ceremonies but added to the sacredness of the vows.

The bride carried a beautiful bouquet of white carnations and ferns. The wedding was witnessed by the relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride and groom.

Mrs. Johnson is one of Campbell's popular young people having lived here with her parents for some time. After a honeymoon trip of a week they will make their future home in Santa Clara where the groom is an assistant in the Santa Clara Bank.

Christian Science Services

In Odd Fellows' Hall every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Subject for Sept. 22--Matter. Sunday School at 12:15. The public is cordially invited.

Prohibition Platform

The local W. C. T. U. at its regular meeting Wednesday endorsed the platform adopted by the National Convention of the Prohibition party, which is as follows: "The alcoholic drink traffic is wrong, the most serious drain upon the nation's wealth and resources, detrimental to general welfare, destructive of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and therefore all laws taxing or licensing a traffic that produces crime, poverty and political corruption and spreads disease and death should be repealed. To destroy such a traffic there must be elected to power a political party which will administer the government from the standpoint that the alcoholic drink traffic is a crime and not a business, and we pledge that the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be prohibited. We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. Presidential terms of six years and one term only. Uniform marriage and divorce laws. The extermination of polygamy and the complete suppression of the traffic in girls. Suffrage to women upon the same terms as to men. Court review as to postoffice and departmental decisions and orders; the establishment of postal savings banks; the extension of rural delivery and the establishment of an efficient parcels post. The absolute protection of the rights of labor without impairment of the rights of capital. The settlement of all international disputes by arbitration."

"The initiative, referendum and recall. The tariff is a commercial question and should be fixed on the basis of accurate knowledge acquired by a permanent non-partisan tariff commission with ample powers. The abolition of child labor in the mines, workshops, and factories, with the rigid enforcement of laws now flagrantly violated. Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes. Conservation of our mineral and forest reserves, reclamation of arid and waste lands, and we urge that all mineral and timber lands and water power now owned by the government be held perpetually and leased for revenue purposes. Clearly defined laws for the regulation and control of corporations transacting an interstate business. Greater efficiency and economy in government service. The protection of one day in seven as a day of rest. To these fundamental principles the national prohibition party renews its allegiance and on these issues invites the co-operation of all citizens to the end that the true objects of popular government may be attained, i. e., equal and exact justice to all."

Epworth Leaguers Have Good Time

Last Friday evening the members of the Epworth League enjoyed a business and social meeting in the League rooms of the M. E. church. Several officers having resigned, new ones were elected to fill the vacancies; May Farley, President; Ernestine Kennedy, First Vice and Ethel Simpson, Second Vice.

"A Track Meet between Berkeley and Stanford proved to be very amusing. The Stanford team wisely chose Roy Vothman for their captain, while Berkeley did not regret their choice of Captain Copeland. The football game, discuss throw, peanut race, tug of war and broad grin resulted in scores for both sides. Berkeley put up a good fight but could not withstand her worthy opponents, and when scores were counted they were found to be 21½ to 19½ in favor of Stanford.

After such a strenuous time the call of refreshments was most welcome, and in the church yard, which was cleverly decorated with Japanese lanterns, was found three long tables—watermelons greatly refreshed the worried athletes. Had there been a broad grin contest on how it would have been hard to decide which were the most deserving, for Californians and Stanfords were grinning a like.

Next month we are planning another good time, to welcome in our new members.

Quite a Joker.

Tall Sophomore—O'Frat is making all kinds of money writing jokes. Fat Junior—Writing jokes? Tall Sophomore—Yes. In his letters home he tells his father he leads his class.—Chicago News.

The public schools of Campbell are now in full operation the High School having been in session for two weeks and the Grammar School one week. Miss Catton of the High School faculty has not yet returned from a trip East and her classes have been divided among the other teachers until her arrival. Miss Schillingburg of the primary department is confined to the hospital in San Jose with an attack of appendicitis, and Mrs. Graves is substituting and Miss Atkinson has taken the primary room temporarily.

The Old Time Grocer



was wont to call attention to the aroma of his coffee as a guarantee of its good qualities, but now-a-days the thoughtful coffee buyer has learned that all of the "smell good" is taken from the strength of the coffee and demands a coffee put up in hermetically sealed tins

from which none of the delicate flavor and aroma can escape. Ask for Schillings sealed coffee at

The Campbell Rochdale

Wedgewood

Quick Meal---Monarch

Cast Steel and Malleable Ranges

Our prices range from \$1.50 to \$85.00

We can please you with a STOVE or a RANGE

We have satisfied hundreds

C. H. WHITMAN

CAMPBELL

Phone 11 J

The Fire Waste

By FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH, in Insurance News

A recent report of the Department of Commerce and Labor shows that the average annual per capita fire loss in six European countries is 33 cents, while the average annual per capita loss in this country is nearly \$3. Glasgow has an average fire loss annually of \$325,000; Boston, which is smaller than Glasgow, averages \$2,000,000. The average annual fire loss of Berlin is \$175,000 a year; Chicago, the same size as Berlin, averages \$5,000,000, and has for fifteen years. Berlin's fire department costs her \$300,000 a year; Chicago's fire department costs her \$3,000,000 annually. Now those figures are not peculiar to those cities. They are general throughout these United States.

The fire loss in this country for the last ten years has averaged \$250,000,000 a year. What could you do with that? You could build roads, build canals, improve the Mississippi River, build battle-ships if you wanted them. You could do a great many things with \$250,000,000 a year. President Taft recently reported with pride that he was going to save \$7,000,000 this year. Here is \$250,000,000. What does that mean? That means \$30,000 an hour, \$500 a minute; it means that every ten minutes we are burning the equivalent of a comfortable \$5,000 home. What country can stand a drain like that? Suppose we were to throw into the sea \$250,000,000 in wheat and corn, and cotton, or lose \$250,000,000 out of the United States Treasury. Then we would realize that we were being impoverished by this waste. But we have lost the faculty of being moved by an ordinary fire. In Europe a \$100,000 fire shocks the entire country. All the papers in Continental Europe comment on it, wanting to know how it occurred, who was responsible for it, whether the conditions obtaining in the city where it occurred can be found elsewhere, so that such a life can be duplicated elsewhere. But here in America, if we take up the morning paper and do not find two or three \$100,000 fires, we think there is nothing doing. We have lost the faculty of being impressed, and it is because we are besotted by the absurd notion that the insurance companies pay the colossal waste. Why, how could they pay it and remain solvent? They are mere collectors and distributors of this tax. The only way they have of replenishing their coffers is to tax it right back on us. Blinded by the foolish notion that the insurance companies pay this tax, we go on and we think if a thing is insured, it does not affect us.

Where are Your Valuables?

Unless they are in a safe deposit vault, you'll probably have to stop a moment to think just where they are—or where they were the last time you saw them.

You've frequently looked in vain all through a trunk or desk for a valuable paper. Now haven't you?

When the fire comes, won't you feel better about it if all your valuable papers—including your fire insurance policy—are in our fire-proof vault?

Bring down your valuables and put them in today.

Boxes for rent from \$2.00 to \$8.00 per annum.

Bank of Campbell, CAMPBELL, CAL.

W. D. Sturtevant & Co.

LUMBER

AND

Mill Work

The Right Kind, at the Right Price

W. D. Sturtevant & Co.

CAMPBELL

Phone 13 L

Campbell Barber Shop

A. J. Vogt, Prop.

Shaving 15c

Haircut 25c

CAMPBELL BAKERY

WM. BEATTIE, Prop.

Fine Bread and Pastry

Fresh Candies Soft Drinks

Only Bakery in Town

SCHOOL

Tablets, Pencils, Pens, Inks, Erasers

Harry C. Smith

RULES FOR DIPPING SHEEP

Animals Should Be Sheared at One Time and Immediately After Treated to Sulphur Solution.

The following ten rules should be observed in dipping sheep:

1. Select a dip containing sulphur. If a prepared dip is used which does not contain sulphur it is always safer to add about 16½ pounds of sifted flowers of sulphur to every 100 gallons of water, especially if after dipping the sheep have to be returned to the old pasture.
2. Shear all the sheep at one time and immediately after shearing confine them to one-half the farm for two to four weeks. Many persons prefer to dip immediately after shearing.
3. At the end of this time dip every sheep, and every goat also, if there are any on the farm.
4. Ten days later dip the entire flock a second time.
5. After the second dipping place the flock on a portion of the farm from which they have been excluded during the previous four or five weeks.
6. Use the dip at a temperature of 100 to 110 degrees.
7. Keep each sheep in the dip two minutes by the watch, do not guess at the time, and duck its head at least once.
8. Be careful in dipping rams, as they are more liable to be overcome in the dip than the ewes.
9. Injury, however, may result to pregnant ewes, which must on this account be carefully handled. Some farmers arrange a stage with sides to hold the pregnant ewes, which is lowered carefully into the vat and raised after the proper time.
10. In case a patent or proprietary dip, especially an arsenical dip, is used, the directions given on the package should be carried out to the letter.

CLEANING OF MILK BOTTLES

Improved Process Described by Leading Dairy Journal of Germany—Should Be Well Aired.

The Hopfen Zeitung, the leading dairy paper of Germany, states a fact in reference to the cleaning of bottles from fatty substances, which may serve as a valuable hint in cleaning all dairy utensils. The process is as follows: Pour warm water into the bottle, fill in a little ordinary hay and rub the inside of the bottle with the hay thoroughly, using a small stick. Now rinse the bottle out with clean water, and not a trace of odor of fat will remain. Large bottles which had contained coal oil were successfully cleaned in the same way. Large milk dairies, having steam power, use a hot-water sterilizer, which cleans the bottles very quickly. The dairy utensils, after cleansing, should be set out on a table in the sun where they can be well aired. Take the lids off the cans so the air can enter.

Corn for Horses.

It is not safe under any circumstances to pasture horses in stalk fields or to feed them fodder from fields in which the corn was wormy. Great care should be exercised in choosing the corn fed to horses. Often it is not thoroughly cleaned by fanning.

There are too many moldy grains which are too heavy to be separated from the sound corn in this way. The safest method is to pour the shelled corn into water and skim off and throw away all the part that rises to the surface.

Making the Layers in Advance.

Now is the time to think of being an egg producer next winter. Look after the hens that are going to lay hatching eggs for you this spring, get out the pullets in time and keep them growing and get them to start laying in November, when eggs are scarce.

There is really not much of a trick in getting eggs. It is care, feed and making the hen happy, that is all. She will and must lay, if you give her the right kind of feed and look after her comfort.

Turkey Prime at Three Years.

The turkey is not fully matured until two years of age, and is in his prime at three years, and nearly as good at four years old. It is, therefore, a mistake to sell off all the older birds and retain the young ones for breeding purposes.

The Mare in Farm Work.

It will not pay to attempt to use mares to do the farm work unless they are given the care required. A mare will do a large amount of work and raise a good colt, but she must be handled differently from the way mules are generally handled.

Fresh Earth for Hogs.

If you are not situated so that you can let your hogs out, draw a load of earth and throw it into the pens now and then. The hogs will work it over and make a lot of comfort doing it. Makes them grow faster, too.

Raising Better Animals.

When breeding horses the aim should be to produce the one that will bring the largest profit. If cheaper animals are desired, sell the higher-priced animal and buy the cheaper grade.

Health & Beauty Hints

By Katherine Morton

It is perfectly natural for a fastidious woman to worry about the looks of her hands when she is so placed that she must do hard and dirty work. The hand that shows the signs of domestic drudgery does not add to a woman's charm, while the one that looks as if it was lain in pink cotton all its life does. Yet the working hand can show a deal more character than the soft, pink-tipped, unused one, and the energetic housewife, with a minimum of daily care, can keep her hands in better shape.

Much of the beauty of the hands will depend upon the quality of the soap used for the toilet, and as to that the housekeeper's hands would respond far more quickly to her little moments of daily care if she used a fairly good soap for her housecleaning. The cheap soaps supplied for housekeeping are strong with alkali, and their constant use will ruin the best skin. To preserve and promote the whiteness and delicacy of the hand skin, a mild emollient soap containing much oil is needed, at least for the toilet. A cake of old castile soap shaved to a powder and then boiled to a jelly, makes a very gentle and thorough cleanser for the hands. A finer soap is made of the best white curd soap and old castile, in the proportion of one-seventh of the latter to six-sevenths of the former. This can be perfumed and made further helpful with the addition of one ounce of essential oil of almonds to four and a half pounds of the soap.

The dish pan must answer for many sins, for through constant immersion in hot, greasy water hands once pretty are ruined every day. When the housekeeper goes from hot water to cold too, she does her hands a still greater injury, for the sudden change of temperature is very baleful in its effect. Rheumatism is caused in this way as well as salt rheum and a score of other hand annoyances. The skin hardens and discolors and the hands soon look weather-beaten and old. As to dish washing with the bare hands it is sheer nonsense, and the housekeeper who "washes up" in this manner deserves pretty much all she gets. The drug store and the other shops have rubber gloves for this very purpose, dish mops are cheap and by making a little pad for the necessary holding of the dish while it is being mopped the hands can come through a dish washing spree without the least injury. Have two pans of water, one for washing and one for rinsing, and then let the dishes drip dry in one of the metal racks sold so cheaply. They will be cleaner than if wiped and the hands will get a little extra rest. Save them all you can—it is your duty.

For this dishwashing with gloves for dusting and all other "redding up," the hands are helped if they are greased before the gloves are donned. When putting up fruits they are saved a lot of staining if they are first anointed in this way, for the emollient used sinks into the skin and so keeps the stain from becoming deep seated.

When a party is imminent and the housekeeper feels that she must give her hands an extra beautifying so that she will look well in her short-sleeved frock, after giving her hands and arms a thorough scrubbing let her rinse them off in a bowl of fresh water containing a teaspoonful of benzoin, which bleaches the skin to some extent almost instantaneously. If the hands are browner than the arms, pay more attention to them, rubbing the benzoin water well into the skin, but seeing, too, that it is not strong enough to bite. Then go over the hands with the skin of a freshly-cut cucumber, rinse off the juice, dry the hands partly and then rub in a delicate hand lotion such as is made by six parts of rosewater to one of glycerin. The lotion will plump the skin and add to its whiteness. It will also help to keep on the powder, if that is to be used on the hands and arms.

Compact Folding Table.

For the small apartment where every inch of space must be economized, there is no piece of furniture to equal the folding table, which when closed may be placed almost flatly against a wall.

When opened this table shows a flat surface, covered with baize of morocco, on which a tea tray may be set or a four-handed game of cards played. Through its center this top is invisibly hinged and has two flat lids, one of which, when raised, discloses a shallow box containing an entire sewing equipment.

The other side is fitted with a complete writing desk set in addition to a blotter pad, next to which are sunken grooves for pens and pencils and at the two upper corners wells for ink and paste.

To Cut Thin Materials.

Great difficulty is often experienced when cutting thin materials, such as chiffon, net and mulline.

If the material is pinned to paper it will remain firm, and the trouble will be overcome.

Bracelet-Watch Is New Innovation in Time-Piece



A new innovation in jewelry is the new watch-bracelet, as shown in the above photograph. The links of the bracelet are adjustable and are constructed so as to fit any size wrist. Owing to the radical change in recent years of women's dress, the majority of women have discarded their watches entirely, while others carry them in mesh bags. The watch-bracelet, it is believed by leading jewelers, will resurrect the time-piece with many women who like to carry watches. Not only is this contrivance in jewelry being worn by women, but the men of France and even in New York City have adopted it because of its practicability and convenience. Several designs are being shown by fashionable jewelers this season. The ladies' styles are made in gold, silver and oxidized silver; the men's in leather bracelets and gold or silver watches.

SHAMPOO FOR THE JOURNEY

Simple Preparation That Is Little Trouble to Carry and Will Prove Great Comfort.

Every woman has known the misery of needing a shampoo after a journey and not being able to have it at once because of a lack of facilities. The hot and cold water may be handy, but not the shampoo medium. So prepare this before you leave home and carry it along in a tightly-stoppered bottle—a three-ounce vial would do. Boil castile soap shaved to a powder—about two heaping tablespoonsful—in a little water, putting in about two salt-spoonfuls of washing soda. When getting ready to wash the hair massage a wee bit of cold cream into the scalp, then slightly wet the hair and work in the soap jelly or liquid—into the scalp of course. Rinse as usual, trying to keep the successive waters at an even temperature. It is the sudden change from hot to cold water which makes the hair harsh as it is so often found to be after the most careful shampoo. The reason given by the beauty people for boiling the soap used in shampoos is that this preparation makes it still more bland; if the hard cake is rubbed directly upon the hair it is bound to be harsh and less bright than if the head is washed by a regularly-prepared soap as directed.

Dainty Handkerchiefs.

Some of the shops have been decorated with wares in all shades of purple. One very pretty window showed every accessory of the toilet that can be thought of, among them ostrich feather ruffles, bags, belts, handkerchiefs, boutonnieres and collars in all the fashionable tints of violet from bishop's purple to the tenderness blue of the first spray of spring lilac blossoms.

Lavender is a shade that is to be very fashionable, indeed, this season, and the lavender handkerchiefs, with white broderie anglaise corners and edges are the acme of prettiness.

Among the dainties of dress that have met with great approbation are the handkerchiefs made of silk and the tiny bandanna squares. In other fabrics the idea is carried out, and it is possible to buy the very prettiest of pretty handkerchiefs made of chiffon, some patterned and others plain. —New York Times.

Favored Laces.

Sales of Cluny bands continue large, says the Dry Goods Economist. New Barmen Clunys in linen varieties are in excellent request for use on waists, dresses and muslin underwear. The recent demand centres on 3 to 8-inch widths. Real Cluny continues in fair position, the 2-inch widths being especially favored for waist trimmings. The extremely wide widths have fallen off slightly. Shadow laces continue to exhibit quite a bit of selling strength, particularly allovers and wide bands, and the outlook for their good summer distribution remains favorable. The demi-fleur-de-lis are making headway in high-class lines.

A BLOUSE SUIT



This is a new and very effective design for linen, casement cloth or any washing material.

The skirt has a deep kilted at foot, headed by a two-inch wide band stitched at each edge.

The blouse-bodice is made with a short basque; it is arranged in small box-pleats; the sailor collar and deep cuffs are of spotted material.

Hat of hay-colored straw, trimmed with bows of spotted ribbon.

Materials required for the dress: 5 yards 44 inches wide, ¾ yard 22 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

New Candle Shades.

Because they can be lined with asbestos, which protects them from igniting with the flame of a candle or a lamp, exceedingly pretty little shades of cardboard are being extensively used. These shades are hand painted in colors in stained glass effects, as well as in a host of floral and conventional patterns, or the four sides are divided into panels and decorated with card suits. The cardboard shades which come already decorated are even more attractive than are the home-made varieties, because they show landscape and characteristic scenes in Japanese hand painting. Next in favor to these asbestos lined shades are the ones of copper or Damascus brass, pierced in wicker.

CONFORMATION IS ESSENTIAL IN BREEDING DRAFT HORSES

Of the 100,000 Animals Marketed at Chicago Not More Than 5,000 Would Be Termed A-1—Economy of Heavy Mare on Farm for Work and Producing Colts Is Summed Up by Expert.



An Excellent Farm Team.

There are a number of considerations for the farmers to keep in mind in breeding horses for the draft horse trade. Among these are that size, weight, condition and character each bear an important influence in determining the prices paid on the markets and therefore that this influence is reflected upon the prices which they receive from the country shippers and buyers, says the Wisconsin Agriculturist. Nothing that influences the large central markets for the products of the farm fails to affect the sale of a single animal directly on the farm.

Probably the one thing which the general run of horses that reach the markets lack more often than any other is size and incidentally therefore weight. It is stated from good authority that there are more good horses marketed in the Union Stock Yards at Chicago than any other place in the United States, and yet of the 100,000 horses marketed there not more than 25,000 would weigh over 1,550 pounds, and not more than 5,000 were what would be termed A-1 horses. First class draft horses for the city trade should not weigh less than 1,600 pounds when in working condition, and if they weigh 1,750 pounds they will satisfy all the better. To carry such weights horses should stand about 16 hands high or over and should have conformations in proportion.

The condition of a horse is all important, both as to soundness and thrift. Horses that have poor feet, bad hocks, weak wind, or poor shoulders are sticklers on the market. They sell very slowly and at very low prices. So also do horses that are in a poor condition of thrift. Fat always helps to sell horses quickly and at good prices, for it makes them look good and the horses, moreover, do not need to be conditioned before they can be put to work. A horse which looks thin when it leaves the farm is liable to look considerably thinner after it has been shipped and arrives at the sales stables. Fat horses ship far better than thin, thriftless ones. Then, too, the suspicion of being a poor doer on the best of care is liable to attach itself to the thin horse in the mind of the buyer, whereas when he looks upon a well conditioned horse no such suspicion occurs to him.

Character is a valuable asset to any horse that is placed on the market, and like size and weight is generally lacking in the usual stock of horses to be selected from in the country. A horse that shows intelligence, good breeding and those qualities that come through careful handling and good training will out-sell the common, plain looking horses by a considerable margin; size, weight and condition being otherwise alike.

The man on the farm engaging in horse production from the viewpoint of dollars and cents and anxious to make his acres earn the highest net returns should breed his mares to the best sires that are available combining size, weight, soundness and character, and should breed to them consistently. They should endeavor also as soon as possible, either by purchase or by breeding up, to possess themselves of big draft mares combining those qualities. The only regrettable thing about the sale of the dapple gray mares on the January 11, 1912 Chicago horse market for \$1,000, is that the mares were not purchased by some good farmer to be used for breeding and farm work purposes instead of by a Chicago teaming firm to draw a big wagon. It is regrettable that they should ever have gotten away from the farm, for if they were worth \$1,000 for drawing a big wagon and heavy loads, certainly they were worth that on the farm where they could do work to earn their cost of maintenance and raise colts worth \$1,000.

The economy of the heavy mare on the farm, both from the standpoint of doing farm work and producing colts compared with light and medium weight mares is nicely summed up as follows by Secretary Dinsmore of the Percheron Society of America: "The cost of maintenance under farm conditions is about the same, the heavier mares are more efficient in the work of the farm, the colts are ready for work a year younger, and if carried to the same age, will bring about twice as much as the colts from the

light weight mares and about one third or one-quarter more than the colts from the medium weight mares."

This summary was drawn up after some careful thinking, upon the question being put to the secretary by an extensive land owner looking forward to the purchase and breeding of horses, "What kind of mares should I use? I want to know all things considered, whether I should buy a 1,200 pound, a 1,400 pound or a 1,700 pound mare?" In other words, the land owner as a business man wanted to know what would be the relative cost of maintenance, what the relative efficiency on the farm and what the relative market value of the colts produced, of these three classes of mares. Here is how he thinks out the matter, and his thinking was based on extended observation and experience:

All three classes can, of course, be managed, as far as maintenance cost is concerned, at about the same general figures. But in respect to working efficiency, if we rate the 1,700 pound horse at 100 per cent., liberal allowance is made if the 1,450 pound horse is credited at 90 per cent., and the 1,200 pound horse at 80 per cent. The colts bred to a good draft sire will average somewhere about 1,500 pounds; colts from 1,450 pound mares, 1,600 to 1,700 pounds, and colts from 1,700 pound mares, 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. Then, too, the lighter weight colts necessarily make their full weight only at maturity and they will not be fit to sell until they are four and one-half or five years of age. The same is true of the medium weight colts, but buyers are scouring the country for heavy colts. Every good gelding is gathered up at three years of age. The heavier colts sell earlier or if carried until they are older and then put on the market, the prices advance accordingly. Colts weighing around 1,500 pounds will not bring more than \$140 to \$175 on the average because they come in competition with the great glut of common light drafters on the market. Those weighing around 1,650 pounds to 1,700 pounds will bring \$200 to \$240, and heavy weight geldings will bring \$300 to \$350. The heavy mares therefore produce colts that bring from one third to twice as much money as the lower weight mares.

USING GROUND FEED FOR HOGS

Fed in Conjunction With Corn Will Bring Animals Up to Large Weight in Short Time.

In finishing hogs I make a slop of ground oats and shelled corn (ground) and a small handful of oilmeal to each hog, says a writer in Swine Breeders Journal. This feed, in conjunction with ear corn, or shuck corn if possible, will bring hogs up to large weights in a surprisingly short time.

I believe that most up-to-date stock raisers will agree that with such kind of grain as wheat, rye and barley grinding and mixing with other feeds is absolutely essential. For example no one would think of feeding wheat to hogs without first thoroughly soaking it or running it through a feed mill. It may not be necessary to grind it very fine, but it should at least be crushed pretty completely, or ground fine enough so that the hard, compact portions of the grain will not go through the animal, undigested. This is true for old as well as young animals.

Another point upon which most people will agree is that for the young growing stock, especially animals which do not have a full set of teeth grinding is necessary. It not only enables young animals to get more of their feed, but they eat greater quantities and grow much more rapidly. On unground feed of the type noted a young animal would do very little good; but if wheat, barley, rye, etc. be ground and mixed with a little corn they will thrive.

Leveling Board.

A leveling board attached to the cultivator helps to reduce the loss of soil moisture by evaporation. When the ground is kept fine and level, less surface is exposed to the air and the capillarity at the surface is less so the

Hair Falling?

You certainly cannot lose your hair and keep it, too. Which shall it be? Lose? Then do nothing. Keep? Then use Ayer's Hair Vigor. That is about all there is to it. Ayer's Hair Vigor is also a splendid hair-dressing and hair- tonic. It keeps the hair soft and smooth and greatly promotes its growth. It does not color the hair. Consult your doctor freely. Doctors are studying these hair questions much more than in former days.

Made by the J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Love as Poet's Inspiration. Moore lived up to his theory that love's young dream is the sweetest thing in life. He never let one love get old before he supplanted it with a new. Carey had his Sally of "Sally in Our Alley" fame. Surrey loved Ger aldine from the time she was a child in short dresses. Corneille, the astute lawyer, fell in love and became the brilliant dramatic poet. Thus it seems that love, whether successful or otherwise, for a time inspires its votaries.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE. Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

Hats Denoted Liberty. In Rome slaves, when they received their liberty at their masters' hands, wore cone-shaped felt hats, which came to be the symbol of liberty. After the death of Nero the citizens of Rome were pointed hats to show that they were relieved from the oppression of a tyrant. Later on, when the Netherlands threw off the Spanish yoke, they adopted a hat in the coat of arms of that nation.

Ships Need Wireless Operators. All liners compelled to carry two operators. We teach you to become a practical wireless man. Instruction for beginners and advanced students. Quick course to Morse operators. CONTINENTAL WIRELESS CO., 420 Market St., San Francisco.

Bogs as Nitrate-fields. If peat is mixed with lime and sown with nitrifying ferments, its filaments become incased with masses of nitrates. Wherever there are peat-bogs it is possible to obtain nitrates equivalent in quality to those of the great nitrate deposits in Chile. The bogs, hitherto regarded as good for fuel only, are thus found to be undeveloped sources of wealth.—Harper's Weekly.

Marvelous Speed of Indian Runners. There are trained runners in India who can cover 300 miles in three days.

She Knew Him. "Good-by forever!" said the young man, coldly, as he prepared to depart. "I leave you now, never to return." "Good-by," said the fair maid in the parlor scene. "But before you go let me remind you that you can telephone me in the morning ever so much cheaper than you can send a messenger, and you can buy me a box of chocolates with the difference."

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Severe Reflection. A discussion on appointments to the Most Noble Order of the Thistle gave rise to a caustic saying on the part of Disraeli. Among the names suggested was that of a certain peer, who displayed more zeal than judgment in his support of the Conservative party. "Oh, no!" remarked his ungrateful chief, "I couldn't give Lord — the Thistle. He'd eat it."

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

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S. F. N. U. - - - - - No. 38, 1912

WHEN THE HOURIS DRIED THEIR HAIR

Or What the Doctor Discovered in the Heat of New York.

By JUNE GRAHAM.
(Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press.)

"Did he take it, mother, did he?" "Now girls," Mrs. Vernon protested, breathlessly, "not all at once, please. Yes, he took it. Bab, dear, don't prance."

"But, mother, I'm dancing for joy," tall, fifteen-year-old Bab protested. "He's such a dear."

"For how much?" asked Josephine, briskly. "It's worth ten with breakfast, mumsie, summertime, you know."

"But he takes his meals all out, Jo. And I let him have it for eight. He seems such a quiet person, just a big nice boy."

"Boy? Hasn't he a Vandyke and moustache, mother?"

"Carlotta, not so loud. No, he is quite smooth shaven. He is a doctor. He has come on from the middle west—Indiana, I think he said—to take up a special summer course here, and he needs a quiet place to live, with no distractions."

She paused impressively to let this point penetrate. The guilty four surrounded her with sober faces and grave, sympathetic eyes.

There was Bab, blonde as a Christmas doll, and tall for her age; Josephine, demure and brown eyed, with satin bands of dark hair bound about her small head, Madonna-wise. Bab said that Jo resembled a sleek young doe, with wide surprised eyes.

Virginia came next, wondrously gentle, and fair like Bab. All the Vernon mischief found spring and gout in Virginia's silence, and just now she sighed, as if over the doctor's impending fate. Last of all, Carlotta with her fox hair and fox eyes, half closed and full of amber glints, Carlotta who would wear gowns of dull apple greens, and tenderest browns and mauves, and look like a grave, sweet princess maiden.

"We won't bother him, mother dear," said Carlotta now, kindly and understandingly. "Don't you worry."

So Dr. Arnold settled down in his summer quarters contentedly, thankfully. The house was one of the old mansions in the Washington square district, long since turned into a select rooming place. With four daughters to care for and educate in her widowhood, Mrs. Vernon had chosen this as the most comfortable, and as Virginia put it, inconspicuous way of earning a living in New York.

The doctor liked it. He was from a small town, thriving, but lacking frills. He was past his first struggles, and has succeeded. Ever since his interne days in Chicago he had longed to spend a season each year in New York, taking up special courses in one branch and another, and this was the first chance. There were no distractions, no annoyances at the Vernon house, he found. True, in the early morning as he passed out for breakfast he caught sight of various young persons, all with averted faces and hasty footsteps.

"Good morning, doctor," each would murmur, and gravely would the doctor acknowledge the greeting. He wondered how many daughters Mrs. Vernon had.

Saturday afternoon there were no classes at the clinics. The afternoons were for home study, he had decided. Seated by one of the long French windows, half hidden by cool air scrim curtains, he beheld one very young person sally stealthily forth into the back garden and proceed to dry her hair in the sun.

It was a pretty garden, small as some toy one of Nippon. A stray bit of holy writ fluttered airily through the doctor's mind. "My love is like a garden inclosed."

This was a garden inclosed in high brick walls, hidden by heavy masses of ivy. In the small diamond center of grass stood a tiny arbor, overrun with wistaria. There were pansy beds and mignonette borders, and low groups of dusky red and gold nasturtiums.

The doctor closed his book and regarded the young person drying her hair in the sun. It was beautiful hair. She might have been the love of the South Wind, My Lady Dandelion, with that golden glory falling about her. Her hair took on most wondrous glints in the sunlight, the doctor mused. This must be one of Mrs. Vernon's daughters. The youngest, possibly. Her shoulders drooped in schoolgirl fashion.

The doctor resumed his reading. Presently when he glanced up there were two girls in the garden. Industrious and without regard for the world above the garden, they dried their hair in the sun.

Josephine's hair was very long. She looked like some brown nymph of the woods when it fell about her. The doctor became meditative, almost retrospective. In this day of artificiality and pretense it was refreshing and reassuring to find here, in the heat of New York, such normal, beautiful crowns of glory, he told himself. It showed poise of health, of mental and physical health.

Here Virginia stole forth, robed in the white garments of a blameless life, her long blonde curls dripping like some Lurline of the Rhine.

"You'll get your kimono all wet," admonished Jo, the practical. Virginia laid her fingers to her lips.

"Mother says we must not talk. We might disturb the doctor, girls."

The doctor closed his book and laid it on the desk. Beneath his windows,

to and fro along the narrow walks, paced the girls, drying their hair in the sunlight. Women to him meant frail, nervous, pitiable creatures, handicapped by the old curse of Eden. Young or old, rich or poor, he had grown to class them indiscriminately as patients of the Infinite, ever ailing.

These girls were not of this class. Every vibrant electric hair on their lovely heads upheld its own affidavit as to their perfect health, and even while the doctor mused, impersonally, professionally even, out stepped Carlotta, her tawny curls clinging to her head, a huge turkish towel wrapped around her shoulders over a dress of silk the color of a lily leaf.

Sunlight and firelight mingled, the doctor thought, watching that radiant topknot steal the sun's glory. She lowered her head and swept the curling mass forward, and the doctor knew no man's eyes had ever seen its like before.

He moved the curtains back with one hand, and lo, the four lifted innocent eyes of wonderment, and Virginia asked: Are we disturbing you, doctor?"

And the doctor was abashed. He protested that he was not being disturbed, but that it was a great pleasure.

Bab chuckled. The doctor bowed discreetly and withdrew his head, seized his hat and went out for a walk to forget the view of the garden disclosed.

"I'm afraid we did disturb the doctor, girls," said Carlotta. "Maybe he isn't used to a galaxy, girls."

"Are we that, Carlie?" Bab cried joyously. "Something starchy and beautiful! He looked at you the longest."

"His eyes were glued to your hair," pronounced Jo.

Carlotta laughed.

"That's a neat little picture, Jo, I must say. Hope they come off easily. Remember once at school when a boy threw chewing gum at my hair, I mean my rippling curls, and you girls had to cut it out before mother discovered it."

"Well, I don't care," said Virginia, firmly. "I think the doctor is just as tame and intelligent as he can be."

"Intellectual, Gene. Animals are intelligent."

"Man is the noblest brute of all, saith someone. He has a most intelligent face."

Every Saturday afternoon the doctor's study hour was interrupted by what he called in his heart of hearts the hair washing festival of the hours.

Did he watch for it? The doctor was young and human, and he had an appreciation of the beautiful. Also, had he not come to New York to study life in all her myriad phases. Most of all he watched for Carlotta and her strange red gold curls, tawny as some fox of the woods. And he prolonged his weeks of special study.

One evening he was late from a lecture. As he bounded up the stairs, Mrs. Vernon met him, a trifle pale and worried.

"Was there any accident in the subway, doctor? The girls are late, too."

"None in the subway. There's a big fire uptown. I stayed to watch them take away the injured. It's the Washington theater."

"The girls are there, Bab and Carlotta and Jo. Virginia stayed to keep me company. Oh, doctor, my girls—"

The doctor became suddenly his professional self.

"Get rooms ready. I may be able to bring them home. And keep yourself steady. They will need you, you know. Nobody was killed, Mrs. Vernon."

His cheery, strong voice buoyed her up even after the door slammed behind him. Swinging along Waverly place, around Fifth avenue, and so to the Eighth avenue stand, the doctor took a taxi up to the hospital where the injured had been taken.

Yes, there was a Miss Vernon, they told him. Her sisters had only minor injuries in the crush that followed the fire panic.

He told them he was the Vernon family physician, and was taken to the long ward where Carlotta lay with other girls and women. He drew the screen around her cot and knelt.

"Dear, dear, are you badly hurt?" he asked huskily. For the first time in his career the doctor lost his professional calm. Carlotta opened her eyes and smiled.

"Not much, doctor, not nearly so much as most of the poor creatures. My shoulder hurts, and—what do you think—my hair caught fire from a falling curtain as we came from the boxes. Not all of it—"

It lay on the pillow about her, singed and shortened, but beautiful as ever, and the doctor pressed his face down on it.

"I came to take you home to your mother, Carlotta," he said. "Do you mind?"

"Mind what?" asked Carlotta.

"I'm awfully in love with you, dear, and upset, and—oh, don't you know what it all means to me?"

Carlotta's hand stole out to rest on his bowed head.

"I know," she whispered. "I'm afraid we did bother you, doctor."

"Say Jack."

She moved her head nearer on the pillow. "Better take me home, hadn't you—Jack?"

First Time George Leaves Home. "George is always looking for opportunities to show his devotion."

"Yes."

He said if he telegraphed him he wanted me to be sure to send a night message. Dear boy. He wants to sit up all night to get it."

Worse. She—I got an awful shock last night when I looked under the bed. He—You didn't see a man there! She—Mercy, no! A mouse.

DURIAN QUEER FRUIT

GROWS IN THE ORIENT AND HAS HORRIBLE SMELL.

It Tastes Like a Rich Buttery Custard Flavored With Almonds—Large as Man's Head and Covered With Sharp Spines.

The east furnishes in the durian one of the strangest of fruits. It has been called "the king of fruits, as the orange is the queen," but there are many who entertain no liking for it.

There is this difficulty about the durian, its consumption presents the same obstacle to enjoyment as a ripe cheese. To eat a durian one must first overcome his sense of smell. The odor of the durian suggests Limburger cheese, onion sauce, brown sherry and other incongruities. It has also been compared to the smell of a limekiln in full operation.

The Malays are excessively fond of the fruit, and those Europeans whose sense of smell is not overdelicate contend that the durian is like rich buttery custard flavored with almonds.

A British officer at Penang once dined a member of parliament about to leave for home. Among other delicacies an overripe durian was placed upon the table. The guest, on being pressed to partake of it, declined, with this remark:

"It may have been very good last season, but if you will excuse me, I would rather not venture on it now."

A learned man in the east once tried to confute an atheist. He bade him reflect, just as an acorn fell upon the unbeliever's head, that if the acorn had been a pumpkin, it would have cracked his skull.

"See, my friend," said the learned man, "the evidence is not only of a Creator, but of a beneficial Providence, in the fact that only small acorns and fruits are permitted to grow on trees."

The reasoning is contradicted by facts. The durian is as large as a man's head, and is covered with sharp spines. It grows upon a large tree, somewhat similar to the walnut. When ripe it falls, and if it should strike any one the chances are that it would inflict damage. The natives, knowing the danger of a blow from a falling durian, stretch nets under the trees in populous places, so that the fruit may be caught as it falls.

Pennsylvania Frog Hunters. All the sport is not found in angling for the gamy bass or speckled trout. The frog season is now open and if there is any sport that requires skill it is catching frogs, says the Susquehanna Transcript.

There was a time when the twilight soloists were taken any time during the year, but since frogs were discovered to be of benefit to mankind, not only as a food product but because they kill embryo mosquitoes, it was decided to have laws protecting them.

The frog season will end Nov. 30. Nets are now being prepared, lamps put in shape, gum boots tested to see where a mouse or time has worn holes through the rubber, and after dusk, frog hunters throughout the surrounding rural district will be seen wending their way to the favorite frog pond or stream.

Those who go for sport spend one or two nights a week in search of the greenbacks, and those who make a living by selling them to restaurants, cafes, hotels and families rarely miss a night. This is especially the case at the start of the season.

Veteran frog hunters do not reveal their favorite places. There are many who have been going for years, and even their closest friends do not know where they make the large catches.

Peculiar Island Formations. The Maldivé archipelago, lying in the Indian ocean, several hundred miles southwest of the southern point of Hindustan, is inhabited, but it rarely sees visitors from the civilized world. These islands, all composed of coral rock, are no fewer than fourteen thousand in number. Few of them rise more than seven or eight feet above the sea level, although they contain cocoanut palms and other forms of vegetation. Hundreds and hundreds of little islands, ranged around in a circle, with narrow and shallow channels between, form atolls or rings, having quiet waters within. Occasionally, ... this unique group, an individual island is found in the form of a ring with a smooth lake inclose in its coral embrace.

New Idea for Polishing. By introducing steel balls into a rumbling barrel, says the Engineer, it is possible to polish castings and, in fact, actually to burnish them to a very high degree. Since the process is completely mechanical, it can undoubtedly be introduced in many brass foundries with the result of saving labor costs. It appears to be customary to use enough steel balls to make up approximately twice the volume of the pieces which are rumbling, the size of the balls ranging from one-quarter inch down to one-sixteenth inch in diameter.

Old Running Mates. "Who is this Damon and Pythias I hear so much about? I heard a good deal about 'em at the convention."

"I think they headed a ticket back about 1840," ventured the other man cautiously.—Kansas City Journal.

Matter of Supply. The witness testified that he had been knocked down by a motor-car and that the chauffeur, who was joy riding, had given no warning of his approach. "Do you mean," asked the judge, "that he didn't have a horn?" "No, your honor," replied the witness. "I think he'd had too many."

Mere Matter of Choice. "Marie," asked the star of her maid, gazing perplexedly at her reflection in the mirror, "what was I about to do—step into the bathtub or go on the stage?" Marie shrugged her shoulders. "How can I tell? Mademoiselle is dressed for either."—Judge.

Preserved by Electricity. It is noted that the top strands of a wire fence are more apt to rust than those which pass through the dew laden grass. A possible explanation has been offered in the fact that the wires running close to the ground are slightly electrified.

Hawaii Free From Pests. No snakes or poisonous reptiles of any kind have ever been found on the islands of Hawaii, and it is against the law to introduce them. Not even mosquitoes were found there till brought by a ship from Mexico, about a hundred years ago.

Familiar Language. The citizen came puffing up. "Why didn't you stop that man when I yelled 'stop thief?'" he demanded.

The other citizen yawned. "I never interfere in a political quarrel," quoth he.

Certainly for No Other Reason. In China women carry their children from baskets that hang from a bar that crosses the mother's shoulders. Twins are desirable as preserving the balance of weight, if not for other reasons.

Optimist and Pessimist. An optimist is a man who does not care what happens so long as it does not happen to him; a pessimist is a man who has lived for a long time with an optimist.

Nature Kind to the Giraffe. Besides its long neck, the giraffe has a useful tongue, which can be greatly elongated, and in this state can be coiled around branches for the purpose of drawing them down.

Accent Long Preserved. It is a curious fact that in the Bahama islands, which were settled more than two hundred years ago by Londoners, the Cockney dialect is as strong as it is in Cheapside.

Wide Choice of Thermometers. In America is used the thermometer of Fahrenheit, a German; in Russia that of Celsius, a Swede, and in Germany they use that of Reaumur, a Frenchman.

A Late Fad. Patch pockets are a feature of the tailor-made skirts; and instead of placing the solitary specimen allowed to each skirt high on the left side it is rather novel to see it just beneath the bill of the skirt.

Woman's First Industrial Venture. It was in the manufacture of textiles that woman first appeared in industry outside of the home.

Theft-Proof Bank. If a man empties his purse into his head no man can take it from him.—Franklin.

English-Speaking Peoples. Just about 10 per cent. of the world's inhabitants speak the English language.

Increasing Demand for Coal. The coal consumption of the world has just about doubled every ten years for the last century.

Broad Definition. "Father," asked little Andy, "what's a leading woman?" "Any woman," replied father, "who is married."—Judge.

Uncle Pennywise Says: A man with a monocle always has something to live for.

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Value of Choice Ideas. Few things matter more to us than the entry of choice ideas into our outlook. Let the "practical" man condemn them if he will; those minute and delicate powers give the tinge to our thoughts, the bias to our theories, that determine our whole attitude towards life and shape the destiny of nations.—George Bourne.

Tattooing in Persia. Until the last generation, tattooing was almost universal in Persia. Today it is rare among the upper classes, but is still affected by the lower classes. Women are tattooed not so much with a view to decoration as to avert the "evil eye," or to hide a blemish, or to cure a malady.

Sweet Charity. "Has it ever occurred to you that the more money a man has the more difficult it is for him to be charitable? When one is poor and has only a few cents it is an easy matter to divide the money with some poor devil who has none."

Felt the Sting of Failure. "What," asked the hunter who had mistakenly shot a guide, bending down eagerly, "is your name?" "Smith," gasped the guide, with his last breath. The hunter's face fell. "And I came up here," he exclaimed, ruefully, "in pursuit of rare game!"—Puck.

Lucky Thing. It has been said that medieval armor is too small for Englishmen of the present day. Luckily the women of medieval times left no corsets to be tried on by ladies of the present age.

Transplanting and the Sun. Do not do your transplanting during the heat of the day. It is better to delay a little and wait for a rainy or cloudy day. Unless conditions are extremely propitious, make use of the "pudding" process.

Part of the Profession. When a man makes politics his profession he begins to cultivate the habit of seeing only one side of a thing.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Never Again. "That portrait doesn't resemble me at all!" "Pardon me, madam, but I once made a portrait for a lady that resembled her."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Rich Copper in Nova Zembla. Copper ore discovered in Nova Zembla is said to be 40 per cent. pure. Steps are being taken to mine it.

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR EYE DISEASES

Invitation to Failure. A large proportion of the failures in life are to be found in the ranks of the chronic leaners.—Orison Swett Marden.

No Change. Old Woman—"What are eggs today?" Kid—"Just the same as any other day—little things with shells around 'em."

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

FOR SORE SHOULDERS.

Jan. Beck & Son, Centerfield, Utah, writes: "We sell Mexican Mustang Liniment and have a good sale for it, especially in thrashing time for horses' sore shoulders."

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